(B) 日本国特許庁 (JP)

①実用新案出願公開

② 公開実用新案公報 (U)

昭59-170669

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識別記号

庁内整理番号 6657—3G 7636—4D ⑩公開 昭和59年(1984)11月15日

審查請求 未請求

(全 1 頁)

64エアクリーナ

砂実

願 昭58--65773

❷出.

願 昭58(1983)4月30日

⑩考 案 者 石井義夫

砂実用新案登録請求の範囲

沪村で仕切られた多数の互に平行な貫通路の入口部と出口部を交互に閉塞し、外周壁両端に突出部を有するパッキンを固着したハニカム体を、一方端が開口し、他方端が出口管を有する閉塞板で閉塞して成るケーシングと、一方端が開口し他方端が入口管を有する閉塞板で閉塞して成るカバーとで形成したハウジング内に配設し、ケーシングとカバーとの開口をハニカム体側壁中央近傍で結

川越市砂新田 4-17-15

⑪出 顧 人 株式会社土屋製作所

東京都豊島区東池袋4丁目6番

3号

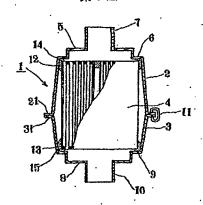
合させたエアクリーナ。

12. 13……パツキン。

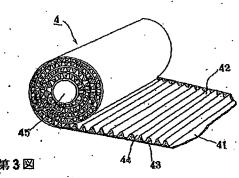
図面の簡単な説明

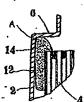
第1図は本考案のエアクリーナの断面図、第2 図は一実施例であるスパイラル型エレメント、第 3図は段部とウレタンパッキンの状態図である。 1……エアクリーナ、2……ケーシング、3… …カバー、4……ハニカム体、6.9……段部、

第1図



第2図





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⊗エアクリーナ

顧 昭58-65773

②実 昭58(1983)4月30日 後出

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1.考案の名称

エアクリーナ

寒用新案登録請求の範囲

3.考案の詳細な説明

本考案は内燃機関に用いられるエアクリーナ
に関する。

最近は燃費の向上をはかるために内燃機関を構成する部品の軽量化が試みられており、エアクリーナにおいてもその構成部品の削除あるいは樹脂化することによって軽量化がはかられて

- 1 -

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スフリーの立場からエ ントの寿命延長が要求され てれ等の要望に答えるべく実開昭56-118951号公報に円筒状ケ 方にエレメントを固着して端板を削除し、 他方の端蓋で空気流入口としたエアクリーナ、 又特問昭57-140554号公報に上下の端板を省き 泊過体を袋状としたエレメントを有するエアク リーナが提供されている。しかし乍ら、前者公 報は従来の菊花状エレメントであるため沪過面 酸が変らず寿命延長をすることができず、後者 公報はエレメントの縦断面の形状が連続したV 字形となるので、一方の面の半径方向に収納さ れるひだ数が制限され近過面積の増大は望めな い。又キャップを必要とする構造であり構成部 品の削除とならず軽量化できないといった欠点 *********

本考案はこのような欠点を解消したエアクリ を提供するもので、円筒状ケーシングと同 じく円筒状カバーとから成るハウジング

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ある。円筒状カバー3は一方端が開口し、その外周に前記ケーシングフランジ21と同径のフランジ31を有し、他方端の外周録に段部9を有し入口管10を設けた開塞板8で開塞板8に向ってテーシング2と同様に開塞板8に向ってジ21とカバーを形成している。ケーシングランジ31とはクリップ11やボルトはカバーランで固着され、ハウジエレンが配とカバーラングタスパイラングタスパイラングをシングスパイラングをシングスが配設されている。尚ず垂直でも良いの人口管10には金網や穴明き鉄板を配設しても良い。

スパイラル型エレメント4は第2図に示すように平板沪材41と互に山部43および谷部44を有する被板沪材42とを重ね、その一端の山部43と他端の谷部44とを閉塞したものを中芯円筒45の問りにスパイラル状に巻層している。尚スパイラル型エレメント4は平板沪材をU字形にし、中芯円筒の問りにスパイラル状に巻層し交互に

開塞させても良い。又エレメント4の外周壁上、下端にはケーシング2内径より若干小さな外径を有し、エレメント4の端面より突出し且つ端 を有し、エレメント4の端面より突出し且つ端 を面に係止した突出部14、15を有するウレタンパッキン12、13が固着してあり、該突出部14、15は外周頂点Aに向けてゆるやかに傾斜している。

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持って簡単に交換できる。

 $\langle \cdot \rangle$

ールを確保している。又内燃機関の振動による 左右方向の力に対して、常にケーシング 2 とカバー 3 の段部 6 、 9 に接したパッキン12、13がエレメント 4 を固定し、シール渡れを生じさせる 隙間を発生させない。そしてエレメント 4 が目詰りし交換する場合フランジ21 に設けたクリップ11を解き、ケーシング 2 又はカバー 3 を取り外すとエレメント 4 の側壁が現われ、側壁を

以上のように本考察のエアクリーナは、、エルストの端板を使用せず且つケーシングクーを観したエレメントを閲定する簡単なカバーを数でいたので、エアクリーナを構成する。その部品しているので、エアクリーナを構成するのではない。そのではかって、ないできるのではかって、といてきるのではいいるから、正のではいるから、正のではいるから、正のではないできる。

4. 図面の簡単な説明

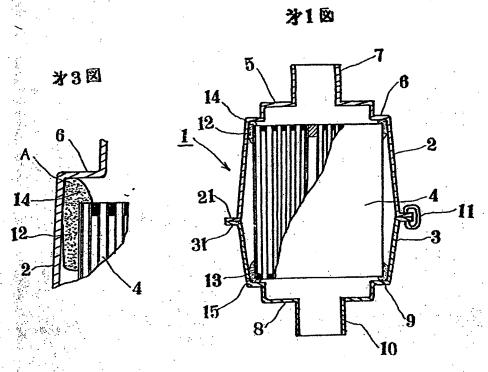
第1図は本考案のエアクリーナの断面図、第 2図は一実施例であるスパイラル型エレメント、 第3図は段部とウレタンパッキンの状態図であ る。

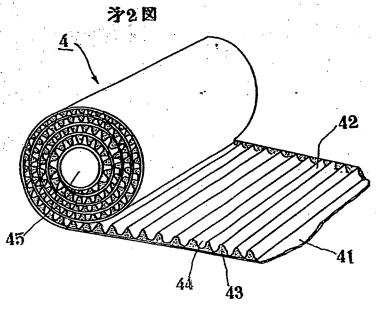
1 ··· ·· エアクリーナ 2 ··· ·· ケーシング 3 ··· ·· カバー 4 ··· ·· ハニカム体

6、9……段部 12、13……パッキン

実用新家登録出願人 株式会社 土尾製作所

公開実用 昭和59-170669





実開59-17066 586

実用新案登録出題人 株式会社土屋製作所

Japanese Kokai Utility Model No. Sho 59[1984]-170669

Job No.: 1604-100216

Translated from Japanese by the Ralph McElroy Translation Company 910 West Avenue, Austin, Texas 78701 USA

Ref.: 758.953EPWO

JAPANESE PATENT OFFICE PATENT JOURNAL (U)

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Examination Request:

Not filed

AIR CLEANER

Designer:

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Applicant:

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[There are no amendments to this utility model.]

Claim

A type of air cleaner characterized by the following facts: a honeycomb filter element, in which the inlets and outlets of plural through passages partitioned by filtering material and parallel to each other are closed off alternately, and which has protrusions on both ends of the outer peripheral wall, is set in a housing composed of a casing, which has one end open and the other end closed by means of a closing plate with an outlet pipe, and a cover, which has one end open and the other end equipped with an inlet pipe; the openings of the casing and the cover are connected near the center of the side wall of the honeycomb filter element.

Brief description of the figures

Figure 1 is a cross section of the air cleaner of this device. Figure 2 is a diagram illustrating the spiral element in an application example of this device. Figure 3 is a diagram illustrating the step part and the polyurethane packing.

1	Air cleaner
2	Casing
3	Cover
4	Honeycomb filter element
6, 9	Step part
12, 13	Packing

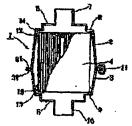


Figure 1

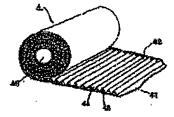


Figure 2



Figure 3

Detailed explanation of the device

This device pertains to a type of air cleaner for use in internal combustion engines.

Recently, with rising fuel prices, efforts have been made to reduce the weight of the parts of internal combustion engines. Efforts have also been made to reduce the weight of air cleaners

by deleting structural members or using resins to make them. On the other hand, from the standpoint of maintenance-free operation, there has been demand for extension of the service life of the air cleaner elements. In order to satisfy this demand, Japanese Kokai Utility Model No. Sho 56[1981]-118951 has proposed a type of air cleaner characterized by the fact that the element is fixed on one of two end covers of a cylindrical casing so that the end plate is omitted on this side, while the other end cover has an air inlet. Also, Japanese Kokai Patent Application No. Sho 57[1982]-140554 has proposed a type of air cleaner characterized by the fact that the upper and lower end plates are omitted, and the filtering member is formed with a bag shape. These schemes have some problems, however; in the former scheme, because of the conventional chrysanthemum-shaped element, it is impossible to extend the service life without changing the filtering area. In the latter scheme, because the longitudinal cross section of the element has a continuous V shape the number of the pleats that can be accommodated in the radial direction on the surface on one side is limited, and there is no way to increase the filtering area. Also, because a cap is needed for the structure, no structural members can be deleted, and there is no way to reduce the weight.

The purpose of this device is to solve the aforementioned problems by providing a type of air cleaner characterized by the fact that, in a housing composed of a cylindrical casing and a cylindrical cover, a honeycomb filter element is set that has the inlets and outlets of plural through passages that are partitioned with a filtering material alternately closed off, and attachment together of said casing and cover is performed at the central portion of the side wall of the honeycomb filter element. Consequently, it is possible to reduce the number of the structural members and to reduce weight, and at the same time it is possible to increase the filtering area and to extend the service life. In addition, replacement of the honeycomb filter element is easier. In the following, this device will be explained with reference to application examples.

As shown in Figure 1, air cleaner (1) is prepared by setting a honeycomb filter element, such as spiral element (4), in a housing composed of tapered cylindrical casing (2) and cylindrical cover (3) also tapered. Cylindrical casing (2) has one end open, with flange (21) on its outer periphery. The other end is closed by closing plate (5) having outlet pipe (7) at its center and having step part (6) on the outer peripheral edge. It has a so-called tapered shape, with the diameter being reduced as the position is moved from the opening at one end to closing plate (5) at the other end. The distance between flange (21) and closing plate (5) is equal to half the length of element (4). Cylindrical cover (3) has one end open, with flange (31) having the same diameter as that of said casing flange (21) on its outer periphery, and on the other end it has step part (9) on the outer peripheral edge and is closed off by closing plate (8) having inlet pipe (10) formed in it. Just as with casing (2), a tapered shape is formed as the position is moved towards

closing plate (8). Casing flange (21) and cover flange (31) are fixed with clips (11), bolts, or other fixing means to form a housing. Spiral element (4) is arranged inside the housing. Also, the housing (2) and cover (3) do not need to be tapered. They can form a right-circular cylinder. Also, one may arrange metal mesh or a perforated steel plate in inlet pipe (10) of cover (3).

As shown in Figure 2, spiral element (4) is prepared by laminating together flat filtering sheet (41) and corrugated filtering sheet (42) having crest portions (43) and trough portions (44), and by closing off crest portions (43) on one end and trough portions (44) on the other end, followed by winding the filtering materials around the periphery of core cylinder (45). Also, the spiral element (4) may be prepared as follows: a flat filtering sheet is formed in a U shape, and is wound spirally on the periphery of the core cylinder, followed by closing off alternately. As shown in Figure 3, polyurethane packings (12), (13), which have an outer diameter a little smaller than the inner diameter of casing (2) and have protrusions (14), (15) that protrude beyond the end surfaces of element (4) and engaged with the end edge surfaces, are fixed at the upper and lower ends of the outer peripheral wall of element (4), and said protrusions (14), (15) slope gradually toward outer peripheral apex A.

For air cleaner (1) with the aforementioned constitution, when the internal combustion engine is started, dust-containing air flows in through opening (33) of cover (3), as it flows through the filtering material of element (4) it is cleaned, and the cleaned air flows through outlet pipe (6) into the internal combustion engine (not shown in the figure). In this case, protrusions (14), (15) of polyurethane packings (12), (13) set on the upper and lower ends of element (4), respectively, are pressed by end portions (14), (15) [sic] of the outer peripheral edges of casing (2) and cover (3), so that they do not move up/down due to vibration of the internal combustion engine. They are buffered by the outer peripheral portions of packings (12), (13) in contact with casing (2) and cover (3), and force is no applied on the inner peripheral portions of packings (12), (13) fixed on element (4), so that separation from the element (4) can be prevented, with sealing guaranteed. With respect to force in the left/right direction due to vibration of the internal combustion engine, packings (12), (13) that are always in contact with step parts (6), (9) of casing (2) and cover (3) secure element (4), and no gaps that can cause sealing leakage can occur. When clogged element (4) is to be replaced, clip (11) set on flange (21) is released, and casing (2) or cover (3) is removed to expose the side wall of element (4) so that replacement can be performed easily by gripping the side wall.

For the air cleaner of this device explained above, an element end plate is not used, while a simple cover is used that fixes the element set in the casing. Consequently, it is possible to reduce the number of members that form the air cleaner and to reduce the weight. Also, replacement of the clogged element can be performed easily by simply holding the side wall portion of the element. In addition, because the honeycomb filter element has the inlets and

outlets of the plural through passages that are parallel to each other and are partitioned by the filtering material enclosed alternately, the filtering area becomes larger, and the service life becomes longer.

Brief description of the figures

Figure 1 is a cross section of the air cleaner of this device. Figure 2 is a spiral element in an application example of this device. Figure 3 is a diagram illustrating the step part and the polyurethane packing.

1	Air cleaner
2	Casing
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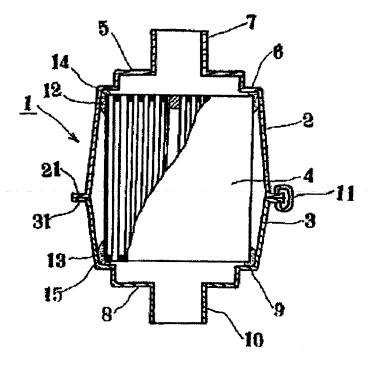


Figure 1

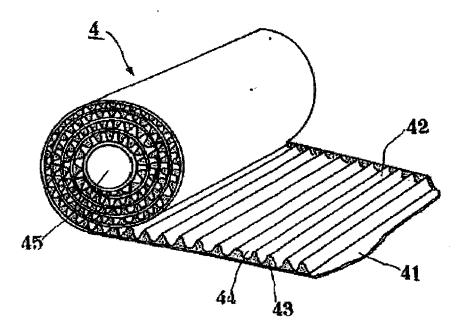


Figure 2

